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THREE NEW ACCESSORIES FOR THE MICROSCOPE.

 E. H. GRIFFITH.

This paper is to describe three accessories that are easily made by additions to the Griffith focus-indicator, which was described and illustrated at a previous meeting of the American Society of Microscopists.

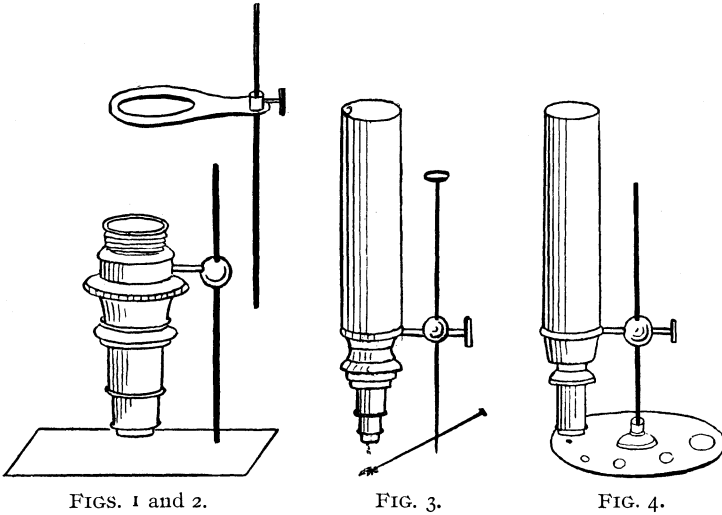


Fig. 1 is a rough sketch of the focus-indicator as now in use.
 Fig. 2 represents the same device attached direct to the nose-piece of the microscope or to an adapter, and Figs. 1 and 2 are introduced here simply to show that the indicator is a portion of the new accessories to be described.

Fig. 3 is an object-holder to be used as an excellent substitute for stage forceps, and for many objects it is much more convenient than the forceps. Near the bottom of the spindle-dropper of the indicator a small hole is drilled for the introduction of a pin, as illus-

England, complete reports of which may be found in the papers of Mr. Edwin Linton.

The description of new species of parasitic copepods has been the work of Mr. Richard Rathbun, who is the author of a number of complete reports upon the same.

The morphology and embryology of the oyster has been the subject of exhaustive research by the Fish Commission, and a valuable history of the work is to be found in the papers of Professor Ryder on this subject and in a paper, which will appear at an early date as a publication of the commission, entitled "The oyster grounds of South Carolina and their natural condition; a report of the studies carried on during the winter of 1890 and 1891, by Mr. Bashford Dean."

At Wood's Holl, Mass., microscopical investigations are continually carried on concerning the food of fishes and of the oyster, the latter investigations being conducted chemically as well.

The greater portion of the microscopical work of the United States Fish Commission is pursued at the stations of the commission, very little work at present being conducted here. The Commission is located at the corner of Sixth and B streets southwest and has upon exhibition there a large number of aquaria containing marine animals in great variety, and also the means for demonstrating the modes of culture in vogue in the United States. The collection is of much interest to the naturalist and embryologist.

United States Internal Revenue Bureau.

Considerable microscopic work has been conducted in the United States Internal Revenue Bureau, under the direction of Mr. Edgar Richards. The especial use of the microscope in this bureau is *as a test for oleomargarine*.

The difference between fresh, genuine, unmelted butter and oleomargarine, which is always made in whole or in part of melted fats, can be readily and clearly detected by a microscope with the aid of polarized light and with or without the use of a selenite plate to color the field of vision.

Recently, however, an instrument has been secured, at a moderate cost and suitable for use by local officers in the markets or stores in which butter and oleomargarine are sold, which readily and clearly indicates the difference between the fresh, genuine, unmelted butter and mixtures containing melted fat.

A description of the instrument may be found in the "Regula-